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Mr. Roosevelt's Salary.

General of Canada.

Judicial bill for the fiscal year ending about \$420,000,000. June 30, 1906. This act appropriates \$50,000 for the compensation of the Presi- hay crop and egg crop also? dent, under the law of March 3, 1873. which was originally enacted as an amendment to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial bill of that year.

The increase in President ROOSEVELT'S compensation, therefore, cannot be ac- to join in the House stampede over not afford to lose, has already made the complished in the same manner as in the railway rate question is becoming practice so obnoxious that the end of the case of Gen. Grant thirty-two years | more and more evident. There are signs | the vogue must be at hand. No bill ago, when the Presidential salary for of a return to the normal standard of need be introduced in the Legislature his second term was doubled by Con- national and Congressional sanity. gress on the eve of his first term's expi-

gressional salaries as follows:

That the President of the United States shall receive in full for all his services the sum of \$100,000 and of shippers are now finding their the evil. It will be cured only when its per annum, to be paid monthly, and shall be entitled to the use of the furniture and other effects belonging to the United States kept in the Execu-

" SECTION 2. That the Vice President shall re-

per annum, to be paid monthly. SECTION 3. That whenever there is no Vice-President the President of the Senate shall be entitled to the compensation provided by law for the

SECTION 4. That the Speaker of the House of services compensation at the rate of \$20,000 per except danger can attend experiments cheek by jowl with ABIGAIL ADAMS and annum.

the Speaker, of \$10,000 per annum. the fourth day of March, 1909,"

from the committee, with amendments striking out all but the first and last sections as printed above, and also changing the date in the sixth section from the next eleven days the Stewart bill which assume to depict the customs and could be passed by both Senate and House and made a law.

Committee on Appropriations a bill in- smokers. In the novels and stories of troduced on January 9 by the Hon. Mrs. EDITH WHARTON, for example, HARRY LEE MAYNARD of Virginia, a dealing with that phase of our social life. Democrat, providing:

of the United States shall after his retirement from a mood for reflection or for gay converfor the remainder of his life; and that any former President of the United States living at the time of the passage of this act shall also receive a salary of \$25,000 per annum for the remainder of his life."

This bill could be reported at once by Mr. HEMENWAY's committee, so amended as to omit the provision concerning the Vice-President's salary, and also to change the President's \$75,000 to \$100,-000 and the ex-President's \$25,000 to \$50,000. Within the next eleven days the Maynard bill could be passed by the House and the Senate and made a law.

It may be asked why, in urging immediate action in the matter of the President's compensation, we advise that it be disconnected wholly from legislation on such obviously related questions as the increase of salary for the Vice-President, the Speaker, the Senators and the Members of the House of Represent-

For the simple reason that this measure of justice to the President and national self-respect must not be entangled with any other questions involving discussion and a nice weighing of the equities. A general readjustment of these other salaries is bound to occur, but the task can be undertaken at any time when Congress is in session. The case of the President's salary is exceptional because the Constitution prohibits any increase during the period for which he shall have been elected. If the change is not effected before Saturday of next week it fashionable novelists, it will disappear, cannot at any time be made for the benefit of the present incumbent of the

who supported the measure appear to opposition of feminine instinct.

will cost about \$125,000 a year.

by the elimination of the item.

fess our inability to answer such a ques- such encourage its adoption by silly or tion. Apparently, the principal bene- unwary feminine imitators. ficiaries will be the gentlemen whose market.

If our triends who favor us with manuscripts for purposes and that the public Treasury veritable sharpers and "ropers-in." For report at once. sion of the other

in our national economy is beyond ques- hostess into gambling at bridge, on the The salary of the Chief Magistrate tion. Its annual value is approximately pretence that the stakes were merely ought to be \$100,000 a year. The Presi- \$450,000,000. The wheat crop, on which nominal, was terrified when she was called dent of the United States now receives | we also get reports, represents a similar | on by the hostess at the end of the game the same compensation as the Governor valuation. The hay crop represents to pay immediately losses amounting to more than either of these, and the egg | two or three hundred dollars. That is Eighteen days ago Mr. Roosevell crop, on a basis of 30 cents a dozen, only one of scores of similar experiences policies in those islands or on the continent? signed the Legislative, Executive and is said to represent nearly as much, or which are currently related.

The Present Aspect of Railway Rate Regulation.

Nevertheless, there are other ways Interests said that "the railroad cannot to them, no matter how fashionable in which the thing can be done before exist without the shipper." It is well for those who set up the game may be, will March 4. For example, there is now in railways to appreciate that fact. It is eventually put their rapacious hostesses the hands of the Senate Committee on equally important for the public to uninto Coventry. Privileges and Elections a bill intro- derstand that the shipper cannot exist | In the cycles of fashion the vogue of duced on December 9 by Mr. STEWART without the railway, and that railways both gambling and tobacco using by of Nevada, fixing Presidential and Con- cannot exist unless they can make a women has risen and fallen; and the past fair margin of profit.

The voices of experts, of stockholders places in the discussion. That which sufficient development of mischief has Mr. McCall so aptly characterized as shown its danger and its disadvantages. "a sudden popular rage" is spending its force, and sober second thought is taking ceive in full for all his services during the term for its turn. Unreasoning impetuosity is which he shall have been elected the sum of \$20,000 giving way to intelligent consideration WILLARD the Hon, CHARLES EDGAR LITof the question.

Until more specific evidence is produced that the present system is funda- in his list of women of greatness and mentally wrong and that its operation genius SAPPHO, ASPASIA, CATHERINE is clearly detrimental to the commercial of Russia, and "RACHELL [sic] the mag-Representatives shall receive in full for all his and industrial welfare of the land nothing | nificent," ladies that look a little queer whereof the outcome is doubtful at the HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. And, of SECTION 5. That each Senator, Representative | best, and utterly ruinous at the worst. and Delegate shall receive a salary, except as to It is well to have the Townsend-Esch bill hurg up in a Senate committee for BEVERIDGE the eloquent if somewhat Section 6. That this act shall take effect on a few months. The country will know superficial view of genders which that more about the matter, and think more grand young man was making the Senate The Stewart bill could be reported soundly on it, six or eight months hence. | Chamber ring and rattle with:

Women and Smoking and Gambling.

In the contemporary novels, more March 4, 1909, to March 4, 1905. Within especially those written by women, manners of our polite or our most supremely fashionable society, the hero-There is also in the hands of the House | ines are usually represented as cigarette the cigarette case is introduced as a "That on and after March 4, 1905, the salary of customary part of the equipment of a the President of the United States shall be \$75,000 | woman of fashion. Whenever the heroine per annum, and the salary of the Vice President | is perplexed or would hide her emotions, shall be \$15,000 per annum; and that the President | whether she is sad, weary or joyful, in office receive an annual salary of \$25,000 per annum sation, she lights a cigarette. That is, cigarette smoking by women is treated

as a matter of course. First district of Queens county, N. Y., has long been a foe to cigarette smoking, from which, in his opinion, come some of the gravest evils of society. fashionable and unfashionable; and accordingly bills to prohibit the sale of cigarettes in New York are introduced by him into the Assembly at every session. This year, however, he has been especially stimulated to prepare and introduce his usual bill for that purpose by the fashionable cigarette smoking, as represented by fashionable novelists. "Women in society," says Mr. SULLIVAN, "have taken to smoking cigarettes, and persons who are on the ragged edge of society think they have as much right." "All roads to ruin are open when they begin to smoke." as Mr.

SULLIVAN'S prophetic eye discerns. Smoking by women, however, is not an innovation of this time. Half a century ago and more many women went so far as to smoke pipes. These may not have been of the society called fashionable, but they were reputable women. Snuff taking among women, however, was prevalent in circles of fashion, though by old ladies almost exclusively. But the practices died away in due time. If now a fashionable mania for cigarette smoking exists as described by the

and for the same reason. Smoking eigarettes, like pipe smoking and snuff taking, is not a beautiful, feminine accomplishment. Leaving out its effects on the nerves, it has physical consequences which are at least not agreeable, even if they are not as pernicious as Mr. SULLIVAN asserts. A young and beautiful woman smelling Monthly reports of cotton production and visible supply are now prepared by both the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Smoking eigarettes, like pipe smoking and snuff taking, is not a beautiful, feminine accomplishment. Leaving out its effects on the nerves, it has physical consequences which are at least not agreeable, even if they are not as pernicious as Mr. SULLIVAN asserts. A young and beautiful woman smelling of tobacco smoke and carrying about with her the combined pungent odor of both the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Smoking eigarettes, like pipe smoking and snuff taking, is not a beautiful, feminine accomplishment. Leaving out its energies.

In an address to the Woman's Columbian Club at Northwestern University. Settlement Dean Mac Cuntock said:

"If your boy wants to play with dolls, do not laugh at him. I would congratulate any one of you if you lold me that your son would rather play house," than football. When girls play with dolls they are learning to be mothers, and it is the dolls they are learning to be mothers, and it is the dolls they are learning to be mothers and it is the static of fathermood which prompts the boy to join them. Buy the boy a doll or two, then, if the Scandinavian kingdoms.

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"If your boy wants to play with dolls, do not laugh at him. I would congratulate any one of you if you lold me that your son would rather play house," than football. When girls play with dolls they are learning to be mothers, and it is the location of the country should retain its own form of gustavian consequences which are effec Smoking cigarettes, like pipe smoking the Department of Commerce and Labor. and the smoking habit is as likely to likes them, and let him pretend to be a father when-As if this duplication of official processes | become excessive with her as it is with a was not sufficient, the House has recently man, till at last it makes her positively passed a bill by which the Department offensive. That result is so obvious dandling "dollies" and Cooney and Hurof Commerce is adstructed to prepare that the spread and the continuance of LEY "playing house." Why should sport and issue semi-monthly reports. Those the fashion will always encounter the be rough? Doll tossing will bring keen-

have been under the impression that it ... Mr. SULLIVAN'S bill will not be re- light apparatus is better than heavy for would not cost anything to do this. It | quired to save our women from the dis- | symmetrical development. agreeable fate which will attend then if There are probably a few simple minded they become slaves of the habit of smok- father of the family should have his people in the country who will think ing citarettes. The evil, for unques- doll, share in the innocent exercises of that a better use might be found for even tionably it is an evil, will cure itself as a his boys and forget bridge and poker. this trivial sum and that the deficit in detraction fro : feminine charms. Even It is a privilege to take from the rethe national account might be reduced the fashionable novelists will be unable port of Prof. Mac CLINTOCK's remarks to perpetuate the practice, although this picture of happy boyhood: There may also be some who will be for the moment they may produce the why, I have a great big boy, is years old, who disposed to ask what good purpose is to impression that it is a fashionable ac- still likes his dolls, and I am proud of him. He is

The preachers at present are making activities result in bulling cotton to a good deal of an outcry about another fifteen cents a pound, and in bearing it fashionable practice or pastime. It is to six cents a pound, to the general gambling among women at bridge. Un- 1 hope that he keeps them until he is 50." disturbance of the legitimate cotton doubtedly there is now something of a Why should fifty be the "dead line" mania for that sort of gambling among for this invigorating sport of the future monthly report be suppressed and that hurry from the dinner table to the gamthe proposed expenditure be devoted bling table. They organize clubs and to some more profitable object if it is circles in which bridge playing goes on to last a lifetime. thought necessary to spend the money. at all hours of the day, and sometimes We would also risk the suggestion that they lose or win very considerable sums ought to have the benefit of the suppres- example, a young woman who was invited to a luncheon at a private house The importance of the cotton supply and on its conclusion inveigled by her

Like cigarette smoking, gambling, Why not have frequent reports on the however, is only a passing mania which will cure itself. The very circumstance that there are houses of women of fashion which have grown to be dreaded gambling resorts, and hostesses who are feared as pertinacious tempters of young The wisdom of the Senate in declining | people to gamble away money they canto stop it. Sharp women are the most One of the speakers at the recent din- dangerous and the most remorseless of ner of the Community of Freight Traffic gamblers, and women who lose money

experience will be repeated now. Neither legislation nor preaching is needed to cure

Eulogistic and Statistical.

In his eulogy of FRANCES ELIZABETH TLEFIELD showed his superiority to Philistine and narrow notions by including course. Mr. LITTLEFIELD left to the mature and well rounded intellect of Mr.

" Mr. President, from the beginning woman has personified the world's ideals. When history began its record it found her already the chosen bride of Art. All things that minister to mankind's good have, from the very first, by the general judgment, been made feminine—the ships that bear us through storm to port: the seasons that bring variety, surcease of toll and life's renewal; the earth itself, which, through all time and in all speech, has been the universal mother. The Graces were women, and the Muses, too.

A defence of prohibition was natural in a speech in praise of Miss WILLARD, the connection between prohibition and New York, Feb. 19. savings banks deposits is especially happy

"There is nothing in her [Maine's] policy or law that differentiates her from her stater States except the prohibitory law. The only reliable indicator of the thrift and prosperity of a people is its savings. n this respect the people of Maine, fostered by Mr. Assemblyman Sullivan of the legislation that preserves their earnings, challenges all comparison.

' In 1850 she had no savings banks: In 1900 she had deposited \$66,132,677 in her savings banks. While she ranks only thirteenth [thirtleth?] in popu lation among the States of the Union, there are only six that outrank her as in the amount of savings bank deposits."

Wet Massachusetts has a little more than four times the population of dry Maine; more than nine times the savings bank deposits. How can that be, and must it not be wrong?

True Play.

Prof. WILLIAM DARNALL MAC CLIN-TOOK has the chair of English literature at the University of Chicago and is Dean of University College. He has studied at many institutions, including Johns Hopkins, the Union Theological Seminary and the British Museum. Yet we may say of him, with the change of a single word, what WHITTIER wrote of BRYANT's seventieth birthday:

But dwarfed and dim, in times like these

The scholar seems beside the man." Our young barbarians are crunching one another's bones at football and other man mauling sports. Dr. ELIOT'S voice and other warnings by dons and deans have no effect upon the "wicious pride" of youth. Fortunately, Dean Mac CLINTOCK makes a fruitful proposal for the diversion of those misdirected savage

ever the mood prompts him.

We want to see HOGAN and BLOOMER ness of eye, dexterity, grace, and such

In the nursery and at the fireside the

be served by the expenditure. We con- complishment and by advertising it as strong and healthy and close to the long trouser and I'm afraid she will want my wings.

period, but he keeps two dolls tucked away in a bureau drawer and looks at them once in a while just to see if their clothes are clean and if they are resting easily. Whenever he goes to take a peep at them I know that he is imagining himself a child again, and the thought makes me happy.

In a casual way only we venture the the women who are esteemed or who and past fathers of the republic? As suggestion that the aforesaid semi- would be esteemed fashionable. They Prof. MACCLINTOCK says, "true play is the only thing which will kill the false spirit of 'sport' "; and "true play" ought

A United States Senator who chews gum! Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough one departmental report on the subject of money in their gambling. We have The Committee on Public Health and Naought to be sufficient for all proper heard of instances where women are tional Quarantine should investigate and

PHILIPPINE TARIFFS. Argument Against Any Concession to

the Island Tobacco Growers. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sic: Ad in the way of our national welfare" in the Philippines or elsewhere, but what has "the happiness of the Secretary of War" or any other individual to do with Governmental Now," says Mr. Taft, "if we can only get the tariff matter fixed all right," &c. is very vague. Who besides Mr. Taft is similarly interested?

Clearly not the general American public, which but five months ago was divided almost equally for and against our Philippine policy, even after learning from official sources that it had not cost us \$600,000,000, but only \$200,000, 000 and 5,000 American lives; also and coclusively, not the Filipinos, because not until some six years after the war, and not until the advent of Mr. Taft, was the question of tariff concessions aggressively agitated.

Permit me to apply the brilliant prospectus projected Philippine railways to some of Secretary Taft's statements of the Philippine production of tobacco. The maximum annual export of tobacco from the islands has been given as 30,000,000 pounds, and to-bacco cultivation is declared to be possible in cerain provinces of certain islands believe similar statements were made about sugar. Assuming Mr. Taft's statements to be accurate, does it not strike one that to build railways which would certainly be unprofitable but for the assured annual transportation of 30,000,000 pounds of a product valued at five cents a pound is a foolish venture? Why, with the present American standard of railway operating costs, 50 cents a hundredweight brings tobacco from Wisconsin to New York (1,000 miles), and 30 cents a hundredweight from Ohio to New York (700 miles). Now let Mr. Taft's roads charge even \$1 a hundredweight for a long or a short haul, and the possible income on the annual maximum export tobacco would be only \$300,000. Assuming Mr. Taft's statements to be

annual maximum export tobacco would be only \$300,000.

The real facts in the matter are that the Philippine tobacco fields can readily be extended to meet any possible demand, and that tobacco is a plant easily grown, especially in the fertile tropics. Only recently a small experimental crop was successfully grown in Ireland. Witness America's successful cultivation of the plant in States as far north as Georgia and Florida.

Were the possibilities of Philippine tobacco and sugar cultivation really as limited as Mr. Taft states, would he have made his recent very significant statement that in the event of failure to obtain 'free trade for the Philippine Islands' now, a sufficiently reduced ariff (25 per cent) on tobacco and its products and on sugar would be satisfactory?

Having made this statement does it not seem that certain interests demand a reduced duty on tobacco and sugar under all circumstances, and that the projectors of Philippine railways and existing and prospective steamship lines also would be prominent among

stances, and that he projective steamship lines also would be prominent among
such interests? Who are the parties mainly
interests to be advanced at the expense and
to the detriment of corresponding American
interests? If so, charity begins abroad and
not at home, if Americans, shall specific
home concessions be made to offer profitable
investment for American capital in foreign
territory by introducing here products competing with home productions? If so, then
for the sake of American capital let further
and all possible concessions be made for similar ventures in Abyssinia or anywhere else
on the globe.

A few words in opposition to your assertion
that American tobacco and sugar interests
would not suffer were similar Philippine
products marketed here. The American
public would not consume more tobacco and
sugar than it does at present were these.
Philippine products sold here, but the consumption of the home product would decrease
in proportion as consumption of the Philippine products increased. The laws of disrailways and existing and prospe

proportion as consumption of the Philip-ine products increased. The laws of displacement are universal

No Fun : No Fits.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: IS THE st having fun with the lower house of Congress and the President, or is it simply having fits because their actions are not pleasing to THE SUN? Isn't THE SUN aware of the fact that the President and the House of Representatives are closer to the people than the Senate and that they are endeavoring to carry out the will of the people? The the four years of life remaining in its conriticisms of THE SUN are arguments in favor demand for such a change is growing rapidly under the present attitude of the Senate and J. K. COCHRAN Editor Pratt Republican.

PRATT, Kan., Feb. 18.

The Ideal Scandinavian Alliance.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your plendid editorial in vesterday's paper, en-"Scandinavia and Germany, forth very ably the great benefits that would ensue to the different factors of a prospective nion between Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Germany.

But while the mental picture of such a

union would appear to possess all the quali-ties of a masterpiece, painted with the strong olors of a political Titian, it must not be forgotten that its chiaroscuro would be thing but harmonious if the light of fear and the shadow of Russia were lacking.

For between the Scandinavian countries and Germany there exists to-day, as there has existed for centuries, a national antipathy which seems almost insuperable. The instinct of self-preservation may cause the smaller

of self-preservation may cause the smaller countries to forget for a time their various grievances and join hands with Germany, in order to preserve some degree of independence: but such a union would hardly be of long duration.

Nay, the ideal alliance seems to me to be the purely Scandinavian one, and I verily believe that the three countries, reunited, could effectually maintain the tranquillity of the north. The conditions that obtained at the time of the Union of Calmar no longer exist. The disturbances which then prevailed, and were caused mainly by the dissensions between the nobility of the different countries, would not be repeated, for the simple reason that the nobility has ceased to be a power in any of the Scandinavian kingdoms.

No political compact could join Norway

A century ago a Danish poet sang; Soon shall the brother-Kingdoms, united Stand as a mighty Unit again;

Then shall the free and Powerful Norsemen Slay the oppressors and free the oppressed.

haps the time is not so very far off.
YORK, Feb. 18. FRANK CRAMER. Innocent Merriment From the Congressional Record. Mr. Grosvenor That was the thing that dis

rhed the peace of mind up at Usopus or Esopus or some kind of a Sopus. Mr. Warnock Softsoapus. [Laughter.]
Mr. Grosvenor They thought is was softsoapus
at the time, but it turned out to be hardsoapus before they got through with it. [Laughter.]

Trouble Ahead ! The Ichthyosaurus - What's the matter old chap'. The Pterodactyl - Eve has begun to wear hats,

THE ASPHALT MESS. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20. - News despatches,

presumably emanating from interested urces, state that "owing to pressure on Asphalt Company." The fact that this "seuestration" took place on July 26, 1904. gives color to a belief that the story now gets circulation for campaign purposes. The original asphalt concession was granted by the Venezuelan Government in 1883 to one Horatio R. Hamilton. It gave to him specified privileges for the mining of asphalt in the State of Bermudez and for the exploitation of other articles of commerce the product of the Venezuelan forests. It bound him to certain obligations, and we are credibly informed that the concession granted to Hamilton, and assigned by him to the New York and Bermudez Company in December, 1885, con-

tained the following provisions: The fallure to comply with all of the stipulations herein expressed will annul the present contract. The disputes or controv ersies which may arise by ason of this contract shall be settled by the tribunals of the Republic in accordance wi hits laws.

The Venezuelan Asphalt Company case, now becoming a menace to friendly relations with a foreign Power, resolves itself into questions of fact. Alleging failure to comply with the terms of the concession under which the company operates, and alleging an act of treason against the Venezuelan Government, President Castro last July ordered the seizure of the company's property. The case went to the Venezuelan courts, where it is still under consideration. The business is being carried on by an offi-

cially appointed receiver. On the basis of expressed views and opinions that the Venezuelan courts will act either justly nor in accordance with the law, proposals are made for national intervention in the legal processes of a friendly nation. The position seems greatly strained. No parallel lies with the sending of a ship of war to a foreign port during a time of war or insurrection for the protection of the life or property of American citizens. Venezuela is at peace and we are at peace with To send warships to her harbor, in warning or in threat, only upon an assumption that her courts will not act justly and

legally, is little short of outrageous. This case is in the Venezuelan courts. The elapsed six months since the seizure of the property is no undue time for the determination of such a case. The same might be said if it were twelve months instead of six. With the proceedings of that court the United States has no more to do than it has with the courts of England or Germany. Should an adverse verdict be rendered this week, next week, or next year, the complainants might then appeal to their Government for a review of the case, submitting claims for redress in the event of a proved perversion of justice. It would then be for the Government to demand relief for its injured citizens and

o enforce the demand. Meanwhile it appears to be open to the aggrieved parties to bring their case into the courts of the United States by application for a writ of attachment against arriving cargoes of asphalt from mines to which they claim lawful ownership. Until some such step is taken room is left for wonder whether the poor little company which got its millions of dollars from the pockets of confiding Philadelphians has any more confidence in the courts of its own country than it has in those which it declares to be subject to the individual control of President Castro. It also leaves room for wonder just how much confidence the claimants have in the merits of their case.

It can only be regarded as a matter of regret that Mr. Bowen is to be left in Caracas to carry on the diplomatic relations. His personal relations with the Venezuelan authorities are known to be most unfriendly. Amicable adjustment of a situation which has been made delicate, with no proper reason for becoming so, is rendered difficult and perhaps impossible. If Mr. Bowen could somehow manage to acquire a mild attack of some tropical disease that would necessitate his return to a cooler clime, the path would be cleared for the arrival of Mr. Irving B. Dudley, who is slated as

At all events, all the asphalt that the trust could drag out of its mines during cession is not worth an international row. a constitutional change providing for the Nor is there any ground for Muster until election of Senators by direct vote, and the the Venezuelan courts have rendered their

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

Where, When and Why Were New York's Liberty Poles Erected?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: THE SUN Reader" giving an account of Bryant's minstrels at 472 Broadway is in error in naming the date. Bryant's Minstreis opened 472 Broadway on Washington's Birthday (observed Monday, 23). b. 22, 1857. I have the opening bill in my collection. That is the opening that positively.

The hall had been used by E. P. Christy from about 1846 to 1854. Then the company was called George Christy & Wood's Minstreis. They also had a place at 444 Broadway. The hall was given up by Christy & Wood when a new "marble palace"

The Campbell Minstrels occupied 472 Broadway
Mechanics' Hall until the Bryant brothers sened in 1857. They remained there until 1868. when they moved to Tammany Hall in Fourteenth

I want to get some information from your readers. Where were the old liberty poles in New York? Before the civil war I saw many. One was in Wooster street near Spring; one, called Riley's pole, at West Broadway and Franklin street. Can't PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.

The Amerinds.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Ap our critic's condemnation of my use of the term meriads" to describe the original people of this continent, I would like to say that some time ago
I listened to an interesting comparison of the folklore of our "Indians" with that of the real indians.

which people he was referring to.

As our intelligence broadens and we begin to take into more common account the life of the Orient. I believe the use of the word Amerina will be discovered by its opponents to be advantaged.

Lord God of the universe to the universe of be discovered by its opponents to be advantageous. India and the Indians come closer to us every year, and even now one sees the word Indian frequently used in the newspapers to designate the real in-dians, and one can sometimes only determine which

I am happy to say that I am in good company for THE SUN has used the objectionable (?) work NEW YORK, Pcb. 20.

Consolation.

Perhaps we are convinced 'nat life is on the blink Because champagne is not Our every other drink Perhaps we kick at Fate's Continual rebukes. But cheer up now. For anyhow We're none of us Grand Dukes

Perhaps we pine because

We have a mournful lot—

Because our debts are large. Because our income's no Because our transfer checks Aren't good on motor cars. wherefore fret And get upsel?

At least, we are not Czars.

TROMAS R. YBARRA

J. P. Morgan President-Two New Trustees

-Sir C. Purden Clarke There. Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, the new direc-Venezuela) has ordered the sequestration attended his first meeting of the trustees the landed property of the American of the museum yesterday. It was devoted b the election of officers and to routine bisiness. J. Pierpont Morgan presided. The vacancies in the board of trustees lef, by the deaths of Frederick W. Rhinelarrier and Samuel P. Avery were filled

by he election of William M. Laffan and Henry Walters. Mr. Laffan's term will expine in 1909, that of Mr. Walters in 1911. Ruherfurd Stuyvesant, Joseph H. Choate and Charles F. McKim, whose terms as and charles F. McKim, whose terms at trustess expired this year, were reelected for a further period of seven years each. Then tiese officers were chosen: J. Pierpont Mugan, president; Rutherfurd Stuyvesant, irst vice-president; John Stewart Kennedy second vice-president; John Crosby Irown, treasurer, and Robert W. De Forest secretary.

De Forest secretary.

The executive committee is composed of the officers and D. O. Mills, Charles Stewart Shith, John L. Cadwalader, Elihu Root, Danië C. French, Joseph H. Choate and William M. Laffan. The finance committee includes the treasurer, ex officio, and E. D. Alams, H. C. Fahuestock and D. O. Mills. The auditing committee is composed of Whitelaw Reid, George A. Hearn and William Church Osborn.

After the meting Sir Caspur Purdon Clarke and sone of the trusters looked about the museum. De Forest secretary.

about the museum THE ORINOGO AND BEYOND.

Comments on the Suggested Waterway Route for South Imerican Commerce. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The ommunication of Nr. Marrion Wilcox in to-day's Sun in regard to the development of American commerce in South America, by eans of an inland rute from the mouth of the Orinoco through to the River Plate and Buenos Ayres, is very interesting. The electric launch for his ireliminary explorations is a delightful fautasy, and the history of its misadventures and chandonment would be entertaining reading should a survivor

But a careful reading o' the contribution fails to show that Mr. Wilcox has more than a most superficial knowledge of a school geography, trade conditions or tropical explora-He recognizes, and Fghtly, that there is a great field for our compercial develop

ment in South America. A syet we hardly appreciate its possibilities. We are keeping our eyes foolishly bent on the East while Continental countries are gathering the commercial rewards that would be ours with the slightest intelligent exploitation in the republics of South America. Even as it is, to day we set the standard for mining machinery, sewing machines, cutlery, typewriters, fire arms and ammunition: and Eugepean manufactures imitate our patterns ind labels in order to get the trade in these lines. The centre is the indianation whenever they have the prict to pay for the original and better.

These items are perhaps an inconsiderable part of trade, but what has been done in these lines may be done to the original and better.

These items are perhaps an inconsiderable part of trade, but what has been done in these lines may be done and impractical development of inland caterways to stain this result.

The stores of rubber, gum, hides, with the most wonderful system of waterway access in the world. Ocean steamers to-day can and do steam up among the easten foothills of the Anders in Peru. One transhipment at Manaos or Para to a river bost opens up all of the tributaries of the Amézon in Brazil except the great upper reaches of the Richards.

The Argentice Republic is comparatively limited in its waterways, but a glance at a railroad map of that republic will shw a network of railroads and their spurs for the distribution of commerce. The vast strip of country west of the Andes could not jossibly benefit by Mr. Wilcox's scheme. Chie, Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador are on the finless belt and must of necessity depend on he silvy benefit by Mr. Wilcox's scheme. Chie, Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador are on the finless belt and must of necessity depend on he silvy benefit by Mr. Wilcox's scheme. Chie, Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador are on the finless belt and must of necessity depend on he silvy benefit by Mr. Wilcox's scheme. Chie, Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador are on the finle service that is not service to the part of the sch

CHARLES JOHNSON POST, NEW YORK, Feb. 19.

FIRE IN KANSAS. Col Murdock (May He Live Forever!)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: We claim the right to live and the right to make our own laws. The Senate of the United States refuses us the right to live-rationally. The Senate is an obstructionist body and will not permit laws to be passed for the protection of the people against he robber trusts, against the wholesale adulters tion of food, against the corporate interests that dominate the country; while the courts make or unmake practically all the laws of the land. No legislative enactment is law until the courts pass

Demands the Right to Live.

Lincoln said the patriotism of the people would save this country from destruction as long as the courts are not corrupt. Our courts may not be corrupt, but they are notoriously "technical." A political upheaval, a social revolution is on, and all the powers of earth cannot now prevent this country going through a political war dance that will shake the Government to his foundations.

I was born in this country and have a constitutional right to speak. I served this country both

n war and in peace, and no man shall deny me the right. The pairfolism, the love of country and the flag-love to God and love to man-where do you find all of it in all its purity and glory but in the

Editor Daily Republican.
Ed. Dorado, Kan., Feb. 15.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—SIT: THE SUN on Feb. 16 published a brief editorial upon Major Pierre Charles L Pofant and his commendable work in making Washington the city of magnificent distances." In 1787 a commission was appointed. tances." In 1787 a commission was appointed to run the lines of the Federal capital and the District o There resided at Ellicott City or out Mills. Md., a person whose knowledge of as-tronomy won for him the admiration of the learned

men of his time. His name was Benjamin Banneker. Mr. Ban-neker was of negro descent, an able mathematician, and when Major L'Enfant began his work he called on this colored gentleman to assist him in run ning the lines of the city.

If the genius of L'Enfant is to be commemorated

by a sultable monument, certainly the talents of by a suitable monument, certainly the talents of Banneker should receive a like consideration. The commission retained Banneker with them until the work was completed. (See address by J. Saurin Narms in the "Addresses of the Baltimore Histori-cal Society," Vol. II., pages 11, 12.)

Mr. Banneker is buried in Ellicott Mills, Mr. 181 grandmother was a white woman who freed and married one of her slaves. She taught the future She taught the future mathematician to read and write. TROY, Feb. 17.

ART MUSEUM OFFICERS CHOSEN. LEFT MAYOR MCLELLAN A RING.

Sister-in-Law. Who Had Helped Him. inherits Half of W. C. Prime's Estate. The will of William C. Prime, who was the part of President Castro the court of tor of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Mayor McClellan's guardian, was filed yesterday. The petition for probate says that the real property is valued at about \$100,000 and the personalty at \$10,000. Several bequests are made to relatives and personal friends, and this reference

is made to Mayor McClellan: "I give and bequeath to George B. McClellan, son of my deceased friend, Gen. G. B. McClellan, the ring I wear, engraved with Cupid chasing Psyche, and to his sister May \$250, wherewith I request her to buy some \$250, wherewith I request her to buy some souvenir of her and her father's friend."
One-half the residue of the estate is bequenthed to Annie Trumbull Slosson and her heirs, "in grateful memory of her having sustained my fortunes with the use and risk of her own in anxious times." Mrs. Slosson was a sister-in-law of Mr. Prime, It was said last night that she had practically put all the money she had at the disposal of Mr. Prime several years ago when he was badly pinched in a financial

disposal of Mr. Prime several years ago when he was badly pinched in a financial venture. Her assistance brought him our of the situation safely. One-fourth of the residue goes to a nephew, Ralph E. Prime of Yonkers.

PLEA FOR A WIDER VISION. Meaning, for 200 Methodist Delegates,

Interest in Foreign Missions Nearly 200 young Methodist delegates from New York, Brooklyn and Newark attended the opening session of a missionary institute of the second general conference district in Union Methodist Church, West Forty-eighth street, last night. W. O. Gantz presided, and other speakers were Bishop William F. McDowell and the Rev. Dr. E. M. Taylor, a field secretary of the Methodist Missionary Society. Both urged the young people to wider vision, which, they argued, leads to a wider interest in mission. Sessions of the institute continue through

NORTH RIVER TUNNEL. Work Begun on Shaft at the Foot of York

to-day and to-morrow.

Street, Jersey City. Work has been begun at the foot of York street, Jersey City, on the shaft for the proposed tunnel under the Hudson River to Cortlandt street. The shaft is being sunk at the rear of the Public Service Corporation's trolley terminal. It is said the work

will be pushed vigorously. The tunnel will be connected on the Jersey City side of the river with a southern loop running to the Jersey Central Railroad depot at Communipaw and a northern loo running to the Pennsylvania and Erie rail road depots and thence to the outlet of the twin trolley tunnels at Fifteenth street, Jersey City

FILIPINOS TO SEE HER.

President's Daughter Will Probably Accompany Taft's Party to the Islands. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 .- It is quite probable that Miss Alice Roosevelt will accompany Secretary of War Taft and his party to the Philippines in July. Miss Roosevelt has evinced a desire to go and her

request will probably be granted. Secretary Taft will leave Washington the first week in July and will be gone for two months. While in the Philippines he will decide upon various matters of im-

portance. BLUEJACKETS CAP RIBBONS. An Effort to Be Made to Prevent the Women

Getting Them as Souvenirs. An effort is being made by the officers in the Brooklyn navy yard to prevent the bluejackets of the warships from giving their cap ribbons to visitors as souvenirs. Often when women visitors leave the ships, they will ask the sailors for the ribbons and get them. The supply on hand is nearly exhuasted. On this account, it is said, a contract for 100,000 new cap ribb s to be given out in a short time by the

trooklyn to Show Architectural Photo-

graphs at Rome The Museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences has accepted the invintion of the Architects' Society of Rome to nake an exhibit in Rome of the photographs of mediæval architectural refinemeits representing the observations of metts representing the observations of Willam H. Goodyear, curator of fine arts in the Brooklyn museum. One hundred and ifty linear feet of hanging space habeen assigned for this Roman exhibition, which will open on March 15 and continue a mouth. The photographs were shipped from Boston by the White Star liner Canopic Fifty-six of the nagative originals of these pictures were personally made by Mr. pictures were personally made by Mr. Goodyear and the remaining twelve were

Double Residence for Isaac V. Brokaw. Plans were filed yesterday for a six story double residence to be built for Isaac V. Brokav at 984 and 985 Fifth avenue north of Seventy-ninth street. It is to have a frontage of 50 feet and a depth

90 feet and is to be divided by a central fire proof vall into separate dwellings for two families. Half of the building will have a six story rear extension. There have a six story rear extension. There will be two passenger elevators and two vestibuled engances with ornamental gates. The cost is put at \$100,000. Taft and Rest to Lecture at Yale. New Haven, Feb. 20 .- In a statement issued to-night by Secretary Stokes of the Yale Corporation the announcement was made that Secretary Taft of the War Depart

ment had been appointed Dodge lecturer for this year. His subject will be the "Responsi-bilities of Citizenship." It was also an-nounced that the Ron. Elihu Root, former Secretary of War, would be the lecturer in the same course for the following year.

Help for the Bereaved in Japan A benefit entertainment for the families of Japanese solders and sailors has been planned by the Rev. A. E. Barnett, paster of Tremont Methodist Episcopal Church, is conjunction with the Japanese Club of Columbia. It will take place on Friday, April 7, in the church. The last entertain-ment realized \$550 to be sent to Japan.

New Persian Minister in Washington WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.-Gen. Morteza Khan, the new Persian Minister, arrived in Washington this morning and almost im-

New Medal of Honor Bill Passed WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 .- The Senate today passed the House act authorizing the presentation of bronze medals of honor t

persons displaying great daring in saving or trying to save lives on railroads engaged

Cicopatra had just dissolved the pear.
"It is a much more peaceful loss than heing obbed on a New York street," she explained. Herewith we have the only sensible view of the

Note, Wrapper and Flame. From a speech by the Hon. W.

When Bonaparie reached Milan the note of im-perialism was sounded which wrapped Europe in a zone of fire and carnage.